United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/19/GNQ/2

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 February 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Nineteenth session
28 April–9 May 2014

Compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

Equatorial Guinea

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner due to word-limit constraints. For the full text, please refer to the document referenced. This report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of OHCHR other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

GE.14-10945
1410945

Please recycle

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations[1]

International human rights treaties[2]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified/not accepted*
Ratification, accession or succession	ICERD (2002)		ICCPR-OP 2
	ICESCR (1987)		OP-CAT
	ICCPR (1987)		OP-CRC-AC
	CEDAW (1984)		ICRMW
	CAT (2002)		CRPD
	CRC (1992)		CPED
	OP-CRC-SC (2003)		
Reservations, declarations and/or understandings	ICERD (reservation, art. 22, 2002)		
	CAT (reservation, arts. 28 and 30(1), 2002)		
Complaint procedures, inquiry and urgent action[3]	ICCPR-OP 1 (1987)	OP-CEDAW, art. 8 (2009)	ICERD, art. 14
			OP-ICESCR
			ICCPR, art. 41
			CAT, arts. 20, 21 and 22
			OP-CRC-IC
			ICRMW
			OP-CRPD

Other main relevant international instruments

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified*
Ratification, accession or succession	Palermo Protocol[4] 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II[5] ILO fundamental conventions[6]		Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189[7] Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions[8] UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education

1. In 2012, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) encouraged Equatorial Guinea to consider signing and ratifying OP-ICESCR and acceding to ICCPR-OP 2, OP-CRC-AC, ICRMW, CRPD, OP-CRPD and CPED.[9]

2. In 2012, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) commended the ratification of OP-CEDAW and encouraged Equatorial Guinea to consider ratifying ICRMW, CPED and CRPD.[10]

3. CEDAW urged Equatorial Guinea to ratify ILO Convention No. 156 (1981) on Workers with Family Responsibilities.[11]

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) affirmed that Equatorial Guinea should be encouraged to ratify its 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education.[12]

5. In 2011, the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination recommended that the Government consider acceding to the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries as a matter of priority.[13]

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

6. CEDAW took note of the 2011 constitutional reform and was concerned that no law on gender equality, including a definition of discrimination, had yet been elaborated and adopted. It was concerned at the long delays in the adoption of several bills.[14]

7. CEDAW called upon Equatorial Guinea to: expedite the elaboration and adoption of a Law on Gender Equality including a definition and prohibition of discrimination against women; conduct an assessment of its national legislation to identify the gaps in the protection of women's rights and gender equality in order to bring it into line with the Convention; and establish a clear time frame for the revision or adoption of the necessary laws.[15]

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

8. CEDAW recommended that Equatorial Guinea ensure the independence of the Ombudsman; the provision of sufficient resources; a broad human rights mandate and a specific mandate on gender equality. CEDAW also recommended that Equatorial Guinea ensure that the composition and activities of the Ombudsman's office were gender-sensitive.[16]

9. CEDAW was concerned that despite the national machinery for the advancement of women and the Multisectoral National Action Plan on the Status of Women and Gender Equality (2005-2015), the full development and advancement of women was not a priority.[17]

10. CEDAW expressed its concern about the State party's lack of familiarity with the differences between formal and substantive equality between men and women and urged it to take measures to eliminate discrimination against women and to ensure women's substantive equality with men in all areas covered by the Convention.[18]

11. CEDAW welcomed the 2008 "No to violence against women in Equatorial Guinea" campaign as well as the establishment of the Fund for Social Development which prioritizes women's access to health care services.[19]

12. CESCR and CEDAW requested Equatorial Guinea to disseminate their concluding observations widely among all sectors of society.[20]

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies[21]

1. Reporting status

Treaty body	*Concluding observations included in previous review*	*Latest report submitted since previous review*	*Latest concluding observations*	*Reporting status*
CERD	--	–	–	Initial to sixth reports overdue since 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2013 respectively
CESCR	--	–	November 2012 (non-reporting procedure)	Initial report due in 2014 (initially overdue since 1990)
HR Committee	November 2003 (non-reporting procedure)	–	–	Initial report overdue since 2004 (initially overdue since 1988)
CEDAW	July 2004	2009	October 2012	Seventh report due in 2016
CAT	–	–	–	Initial to third reports overdue since 2003, 2007 and 2011 respectively
CRC	October 2004	–	–	Second to fourth reports overdue since 2009 Initial OP-CRC-SC report overdue since 2005

13. UNESCO asserted that Equatorial Guinea did not report on measures taken for the implementation of a number of its recommendations. It asserted that Equatorial Guinea should be encouraged to submit State reports for the periodic consultations of UNESCO's education-related standard-setting instruments, especially the Convention against Discrimination in Education.[22]

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

Treaty body	*Due in*	*Subject matter*	*Submitted in*
CEDAW	2014	Adoption and enforcement of the Comprehensive Protection Bill to Prevent, Punish and Eliminate Violence against Women; development of a relevant national strategic action plan; assistance to victims; collection of data on violence against women; discrimination against women in marriage and family relations.[23]	

14. CESCR invited Equatorial Guinea to prepare a comprehensive initial report covering the steps taken to uphold all the rights set forth in the Covenant, and urged it to ensure that civil society organizations are involved in the national debate held prior to its submission.

B. Cooperation with special procedures[24]

	Status during previous cycle	*Current status*
Standing invitation	No	No
Visits undertaken	Torture (9–18 November 2008) Arbitrary detention (8–14 July 2007) Freedom of expression (2–7 December 2002)	Mercenaries (16–20 August 2010)
Visits requested	Human rights defenders Mercenaries	Independence of judges and lawyers
Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals	During the period under review seven communications were sent to the Government, to which there were no replies.	

15. The Working Group on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination stated that it was grateful to the Government for its invitation, but regretted the lack of transparency and the lack of cooperation on the part of the authorities during its visit.[25]

16. In 2010, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment expressed regret that, despite the Government's earlier commitment to grant him access to all places of detention, he was unable to verify allegations against the military because he was denied access to military detention facilities.

He was very concerned that he was denied access to main police stations (Malabo and Bata) when attempting to undertake follow-up visits.[26]

17. In August 2012, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) rendered its opinion that the detention of Wenceslao Mansogo, a physician and Secretary for International Relations and Human Rights of the political party CPDS, a legal opposition party, was arbitrary. It called upon the Government to immediately release him and recommended that it consider granting him appropriate compensation for harm caused to him. WGAD also called upon the Government to be more cooperative in the future, in particular by replying to its communications in a timely manner, in accordance with the relevant Human Rights Council resolutions.[27]

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

18. In 2010, OHCHR reported on the process initiated in Equatorial Guinea for follow-up of recommendations from international and regional human rights mechanisms.[28] In 2011 and 2012, representatives from Equatorial Guinea supported the realization of and participated in sensitization activities organized by the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa on subjects such as the rights of persons with disabilities, the rights of migrant workers, trafficking in persons and human rights-based principles.[29] Cooperation with the Centre was not always forthcoming, and planned activities aimed at promoting democracy and governance in Equatorial Guinea had to be cancelled because the Centre did not receive authorization from the Government.[30] OHCHR provided legal advice on a draft law amending the founding law of the human rights institution of Equatorial Guinea with a view to improving its effectiveness and visibility.[31]

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations

A. Equality and non-discrimination

19. CEDAW expressed deep concern at the persistence of patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women, and of entrenched harmful practices such as forced and early marriages, levirate and mistreatment of widows, dowry-related violence and polygamy in the State party. CESCR raised similar concerns.[32] CEDAW urged Equatorial Guinea to put in place a comprehensive strategy to eliminate such practices and stereotypes that discriminate against women, and to monitor and review the measures taken in order to assess their impact and to take appropriate action. CESCR made similar recommendations.[33]

20. CEDAW urged Equatorial Guinea to establish a legislative basis for the adoption of temporary special measures to accelerate women's substantive equality with men, in particular to increase the participation of women in political decision-making positions, the judiciary and the civil service.[34]

21. CEDAW was concerned at the existence of a dual system of law, civil and customary, which has resulted in deep and persistent discrimination against women in relation to issues such as child custody, division of property acquired during the marriage and succession. It was concerned that women married in accordance with customary rules do not have access to civil courts to defend their rights.[35]

22. CEDAW called upon Equatorial Guinea to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage, family relations and succession by: revising the draft

Personal and Family Code and the Bill on Customary Marriages; and, inter alia, prohibiting polygamy; raising the minimum age of marriage for women to 18 years; guaranteeing equal inheritance and succession rights to women; recognizing the full legal capacity of women; ensuring that traditional tribunals do not discriminate against women on any issues; and putting in place judicial safeguards for traditional and civil marriages with a view to ensuring non-discrimination of women.[36]

23. CEDAW recommended that Equatorial Guinea prioritize the elaboration and adoption of a comprehensive, result-oriented gender-equality policy and related plan of action with specific indicators and targets. It further recommended that the capacity of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Status of Women (MINASPROM) be strengthened.[37]

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

24. In 2011, the Working Group on mercenaries recommended that the Government consider abolishing the death penalty, or at least imposing a moratorium on executions, and acceding to ICCPR-OP.[38]

25. The Working Group received information that the Government had arrested seven foreigners and nine nationals of Equatorial Guinea in relation to the 17 February 2009 attack on the presidential palace by alleged mercenaries. The Working Group was particularly concerned at the information that on 21 August 2010, three former military officers and one civilian were executed after a summary military trial in which they were found guilty on treason and terrorism charges.[39] The Working Group strongly condemned the execution which followed a summary trial that clearly lacked due process.[40] The Working Group was concerned that two other civilians were sentenced in the same military trial although they had been acquitted on 5 April 2010 by a first instance civilian court.[41] The Working Group recommended that the Government provide full information in a transparent manner regarding the attack on the presidential palace and, in particular that all judgements rendered in the criminal cases relating to the attack be made available to the public.[42]

26. The Working Group on mercenaries was unable to obtain information on how the four men who were executed were brought back to Equatorial Guinea from the third country in which they had taken refuge. They appeared not to have been subjected to formal extradition procedures.[43] In 2010, the SR on Torture recommended that Equatorial Guinea refrain from using secret detention and carrying out abductions in neighbouring countries.[44]

27. The Working Group regretted the lack of information on the death while under detention of one or possibly two foreign fishermen, who were arrested immediately after the armed attack on the presidential palace on 17 February 2009. The Working Group urged the Government to provide full information on any investigations carried out into the circumstances leading to those deaths.[45]

28. In 2010, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture recommended that the Government urgently end secret detention and revise the national criminal law framework with a view to implementing international minimum standards, including introducing effective habeas corpus proceedings.[46] In 2013, four special procedures mandate holders sent a communication to Equatorial Guinea concerning the alleged arbitrary detention of 11 people for trying to organize a political rally in Malabo on 15 May 2013.[47] In 2012, two special procedures mandate holders requested information about the alleged arbitrary detention of a human rights defender.[48]

29. In 2010, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture concluded that torture was systematically used by the police, in particular at the central police stations in Bata and Malabo.[49]

30. CEDAW regretted that Equatorial Guinea had neglected the adoption of specific legislation, policies and programmes to address all forms violence against women. It urged Equatorial Guinea to, inter alia: expedite the adoption of the Comprehensive Protection Bill to Prevent, Punish and Eliminate Violence against Women and ensure strict enforcement thereof; develop a national strategic action plan for the prevention, protection and punishment of violence against women and, accordingly, revise and implement the Multisectoral Programme to combat gender-based violence; review and amend the relevant sections of its Criminal Code and its criminal procedural rules to fully address all forms violence against women, including by criminalizing marital rape with no preconditions.[50]

31. In 2010, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture stated that the overall conditions in police and gendarmeries holding cells showed complete disregard for the dignity of the detainees and contravened international standards and that although the physical conditions in penitentiary institutions had improved over recent years, there was still some overcrowding and heavy restrictions on detainees.[51] CEDAW recommended that Equatorial Guinea address the situation of women in prisons and protect women inmates from all forms of violence, in particular sexual harassment and sexual violence.[52] En 2012, el Relator Especial sobre la cuestión de la tortura expresó su preocupación sobre la falta de separación de mujeres y hombres así como de menores de edad y adultos, y por la falta de un sistema adecuado para el registro de las detenciones y el uso de aislamiento y otros medios de limitar el movimiento de los reclusos durante períodos prolongados. El Relator Especial consideró un paso positivo el convenio que facilita visitas periódicas de los delegados del Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja a los centros penitenciarios.[53]

32. CEDAW expressed its concern about the situation of women in prisons, in particular foreign women. It was also concerned at reports indicating that women inmates were extremely vulnerable to sexual harassment and sexual violence by their co-prisoners or male guardians.[54]

33. CEDAW was concerned at the insufficient implementation of Law 1/2004 on Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons. CEDAW was also concerned that the oil boom had increased the phenomenon of trafficking in persons and about the reported increase in the exploitation of prostitution. It regretted that Equatorial Guinea had not yet adopted a regulatory framework nor devoted adequate resources to address the exploitation of prostitution. CEDAW recommended that Equatorial Guinea: ensure the enforcement of Law 1/2004; conduct an assessment study of the extent of the phenomenon of trafficking in persons; and develop and implement a national plan with a result-oriented approach, including specific indicators and targets, in line with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Palermo Protocol; adopt a regulatory framework to combat the exploitation of prostitution, as well as measures aimed at discouraging male demand for prostitution; address the root causes of prostitution, including poverty, and take measures to provide women with economic alternatives to prostitution as well as assistance and rehabilitation to women and girls exploited in prostitution.[55]

34. The Working Group on mercenaries recommended that the Government consider developing national legislation to criminalize mercenarism and mercenary-related acts and ensure that anyone accused of involvement in a mercenary-related incident is tried by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal and in compliance with international human rights standards, including with regard to the application of the death penalty.[56]

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

35. In 2010, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture highlighted that in order for Equatorial Guinea to comply with its obligations under both international human rights law and its Constitution, it was indispensable that it undertake a comprehensive institutional and legal overhaul by establishing law enforcement bodies based on the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective monitoring and accountability mechanisms.[57]

36. In 2010, the Special Rapporteur found impunity to be practically total, and stated that except for one case, no alleged perpetrator of torture has been brought to justice.[58]

37. CESCR recommended that Equatorial Guinea redouble its efforts to combat corruption with a view to preventing the diversion of public resources and bringing those responsible to justice.[59]

38. CEDAW recommended that Equatorial Guinea: establish legal complaint mechanisms and ensure that women have easy and affordable access to them; guarantee women's effective access to justice, and ensure that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol are made an integral part of legal education and of the training of judicial officers.[60]

39. The Working Group on mercenaries called upon the Government to ensure the independence of the judiciary, and transparent and efficient administration of justice.[61]

D. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

40. UNESCO asserted that media freedom in the country was strictly controlled and that censorship was widespread in the country, so much so that the local press was not allowed to report on events surrounding the Arab Spring in 2011. Foreign journalists have difficulty entering the country.[62] The Working Group on mercenaries called upon the Government to ensure free political participation.[63]

41. UNESCO encouraged Equatorial Guinea to initiate the introduction of a freedom of information law in accordance with international standards, to decriminalize defamation and place it in the civil code in line with international standards.[64]

42. UNESCO did not record any killings of journalists in Equatorial Guinea between 2008 and 2012, but stated that there had been, however, reports of journalists subjected to harassment and attacks, including orders by the authorities to close radio stations. UNESCO recommended that Equatorial Guinea ensure that journalists and media workers are able to practice their profession in a free and safe environment and that it investigate all attacks on them.[65]

43. CESCR was concerned by reports indicating that human rights activists were subjected to intimidation and harassment, and urged Equatorial Guinea to adopt all measures necessary to protect them and ensure that perpetrators of such acts were brought to justice.[66]

44. CEDAW remained concerned at the low representation of women in politics as well as in key positions in the judiciary and in public administration. CEDAW urged Equatorial Guinea to take measures to increase the participation of women in political and public life, in particular in decision-making positions.[67]

45. CEDAW was concerned at the legal and administrative obstacles hindering the creation of women's associations and preconditions to collaboration with MINASPROM. It urged Equatorial Guinea to involve non-governmental organizations, in particular women's

associations, in the design and implementation of policies, programmes and measures aiming at the advancement of women as well as in the reporting process to the Committee.[68]

E. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

46. CEDAW was concerned at the State party's limited understanding of its obligations under the Convention to eliminate discrimination against women in the area of employment by public and private actors. It was also concerned at the non-existence of trade unions and the non-recognition of the right to collective bargaining as mechanisms to eliminate discrimination.[69]

47. CEDAW urged Equatorial Guinea to: fully familiarize itself with the principle of equal pay for work of equal value and implementation strategies; and adopt policies and take all necessary measures for achieving the substantive equality of men and women in the labour market, eliminating occupational segregation and closing the gender wage gap.[70]

F. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

48. The Working Group on mercenaries stated that the dramatic increase in oil revenues had not resulted in a corresponding increase in the living standards of the local population; instead, it has been accompanied by a growing number of allegations of corruption against the Government.[71] In 2012, CESCR encouraged Equatorial Guinea to honour its commitment to raise the percentage of its budget devoted to the social sector in the coming fiscal year.[72]

49. CESCR was concerned by reports of high levels of poverty in the country, especially in rural areas and among women, despite a high national income. It recommended that Equatorial Guinea allocate the maximum amount of its available resources for social services and assistance, and step up its efforts to combat poverty, especially in rural areas. CESCR also recommended that Equatorial Guinea devote particular attention to the economic, social and cultural rights of the most disadvantaged and marginalized persons and groups, such as persons with disabilities, women in rural areas and persons living with HIV/AIDS.[73]

50. CEDAW called upon Equatorial Guinea to: formulate and implement specific measures and strategies to combat women's poverty; ensure rural women's participation in decision-making processes at the community level; and address customs and traditional practices which affect the full enjoyment of rural women to their right to property as well as to access credit and capital.[74]

51. CESCR encouraged Equatorial Guinea to continuously evaluate the effects of legislative reforms and other measures on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.[75]

G. Right to health

52. CEDAW took note of the measures to improve women's access to health care, including through the implementation of the Programme to Prevent Mother-to-Child HIV/AIDS Transmission. However, it was concerned at the health situation of women, in particular the high rate of teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases. CEDAW appreciated the adoption of Law No. 3/2005 on STDs and HIV/AIDS.[76] CESCR took note of the adoption of various measures to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS.[77]

53. CEDAW recommended that Equatorial Guinea: take all necessary measures to improve women's access to reproductive health care and related services; reinforce education on sexual and reproductive health and rights; increase knowledge of and access to affordable contraceptive methods and adopt measures to reduce the incidents of maternal mortality.[78]

H. Right to education

54. UNESCO recommended that Equatorial Guinea be encouraged both to continue to guarantee the allocation of adequate resources for the effective implementation of the educational programmes, and to intensify its efforts to address low enrolment and literacy rates in primary and basic education.[79]

55. CESCR took note of the adoption of the Education Act, the National Plan on Education for All, and the Educational Development Programme for Equatorial Guinea.[80]

56. CEDAW was concerned that sexual harassment at school, teenage pregnancies and early marriages continued to prevent adolescent girls from finishing their secondary education. It urged Equatorial Guinea to, inter alia, prioritize the implementation of the National Literacy Programme for Women and Girls, integrate gender-specific concerns of women and girls and address the root causes of the high dropout rate of adolescent girls.[81]

57. UNESCO stated that there was no specific policy concerning information and communication technologies. It mentioned that a recent initiative had been enacted on a platform called PRÉPALY (addressed to high school students) in advanced scientific and technological studies.[82]

I. Cultural rights

58. UNESCO stated that the capacities at both national and local levels to develop and implement cultural activities were extremely limited. It recommended that Equatorial Guinea pursue its policy in building capacities to develop its cultural sector in line with the recommendations of the Bata Economical Conference and put emphasis on the effective implementation of UNESCO's cultural Conventions ratified by Equatorial Guinea.[83]

J. Migrants

59. In 2010, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture received credible reports that immigrants ran an increased risk of being subjected to discriminatory practices and sometimes even physical abuse by other detainees with the tacit approval of the police. The Special Rapporteur reinforced the recommendation made by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to fully afford detained immigrants all the rights recognized by international instruments, including their right to contact their consular representations.[84]

Notes

[1] Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, http://treaties.un.org/. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Equatorial Guinea from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/6/GNQ/2).

[2] The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

[3] Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.

[4] Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[5] Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II).

[6] International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

[7] International Labour Organization Convention No.169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No.189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.

[8] Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III).

[9] E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1, paras. 18 and 19.

[10] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, paras. 6 and 52.

[11] Ibid., para. 34.

[12] UNESCO submission to the UPR on Equatorial Guinea, para. 22.
[13] A/HRC/18/32/Add.2, para. 56.
[14] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, para. 13
[15] Ibid., paras. 13 and 14.
[16] Ibid., para. 46.
[17] Ibid., para. 17.
[18] Ibid., paras. 11 and 12.
[19] Ibid., para. 5.
[20] E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1, para. 20; CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, paras. 8, 10 and 51.
[21] The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CAT	Committee against Torture
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child

[22] UNESCO submission to the UPR on Equatorial Guinea, paras. 8–10 and 23.
[23] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, para. 53.
[24] For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
[25] A/HRC/18/32/Add.2, paras. 3 and 52.
[26] A/HRC/13//39/Add.4, paras. 3 and 4.
[27] A/HRC/WGAD/2012/31, paras. 3, and 22 –24.
[28] OHCHR Report 2010, OHCHR in the Field, p. 122.
[29] OHCHR Report 2012, OHCHR in the Field, p. 191 and OHCHR Report 2011, OHCHR in the Field, p. 219.
[30] A/68/390, para. 50.
[31] A/HRC/23/27, para. 28.
[32] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, para. 23; E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1, para. 15.
[33] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, para. 24; E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1, para. 15.
[34] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, paras. 21, 22 and 39.
[35] Ibid., para. 43.
[36] Ibid., paras. 43 and 44.
[37] Ibid., paras. 15 and 18.
[38] A/HRC/18/32/Add.2, para. 53; see also A/HRC/13//39/Add.4, para. 76.
[39] OHCHR, "Equatorial Guinea: UN Independent Experts express serious concern at executions of four men after concluding their mission to Equatorial Guinea", press release, 27 August 2010, available from http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10293 &LangID=E.
[40] A/HRC/18/32/Add.2, para. 39; see also A/HRC/17/30/Add.1, para. 314.
[41] OHCHR press release of 27 August 2010 (see footnote 39 above).
[42] A/HRC/18/32/Add.2, para. 52.
[43] OHCHR press release of 27 August 2010 (see footnote 39 above).
[44] A/HRC/13//39/Add.4, para. 76.
[45] A/HRC/18/32/Add.2, para. 54; also OHCHR press release of 27 August 2010 (see footnote 39 above).
[46] A/HRC/13//39/Add.4, para. 76 (a).
[47] A/HRC/24/21, p. 58.
[48] A/HRC/22/67, p. 141.
[49] A/HRC/13/39/Add.4, para. 68.
[50] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, paras. 25 and 26.
[51] A/HRC/13/39/Add.4, paras.70 and 71.
[52] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, para. 42; see also A/HRC/13/39/Add.4, para. 73.
[53] A/HRC/19/61/Add.3, para. 20; see also A/HRC/13/39/Add.4, para. 76.
[54] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, para. 41.
[55] Ibid., paras. 27 and 28.
[56] A/HRC/18/32/Add.2, paras. 53 and 56.

[57] A/HRC/13/39/Add.4, paras. 75 and 76 (a).
[58] Ibid., para. 74.
[59] E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1, para. 13.
[60] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, para. 16.
[61] A/HRC/18/32/Add.2, para. 58.
[62] UNESCO submission to the UPR on Equatorial Guinea, paras. 17 and 21.
[63] A/HRC/18/32/Add.2, para. 58.
[64] UNESCO submission to the UPR on EG, paras. 18, 19, 28 and 29.
[65] Ibid., paras. 21 and 31.
[66] E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1, para. 14.
[67] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, paras. 29 and 30.
[68] Ibid., paras. 19 and 20.
[69] Ibid., para. 33.
[70] Ibid., para. 34.
[71] A/HRC/18/32/Add.2, para. 16.
[72] E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1, para. 13.
[73] Ibid., para. 16.
[74] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, paras. 38–40.
[75] E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1, para. 17.
[76] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, paras. 4 and 35.
[77] E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1, para. 10.
[78] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, para. 36.
[79] UNESCO submission to the UPR on Equatorial Guinea, paras. 25 and 26.
[80] E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1, para. 10.
[81] CEDAW/C/GNQ/CO/6, paras. 31 and 32; see also UNESCO submission to the UPR on Equatorial Guinea, para. 24.
[82] UNESCO submission to the UPR on Equatorial Guinea, paras. 4 and 7.
[83] Ibid., paras. 14 and 27.
[84] A/HRC/13/39/Add.4, paras. 72 and 76 (h).